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A NEW ANOBIID BEETLE FROM OREGON.

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In the course of rearrangement of the United States National Museum material in the family Anobiidae a number of specimens were found that appeared to be quite different from others which had been identified as *Utobium elegans* (Horn). From the original description of that species, however, it was impossible to decide which of the two forms was the one described by Horn (1894) as *Xestobium elegans* and for which Fall (1905) erected the genus *Utobium*.

While in Philadelphia recently the writer compared specimens with the type of *elegans* in the Horn collection and determined which of the two forms mentioned is actually that species. The other is described below as new.

Utobium marmoratum, new species.

Elongate, strongly convex, blackish-brown, legs and antennae slightly paler, body clothed above with short, inconspicuous, brownish-black hairs, and marmorated with longer whitish and brownish-yellow hairs.

Head finely, densely granulose, rather densely, irregularly clothed with rather long, recumbent, whitish hairs, with two more or less distinct elongate spots on vertex and a transverse spot on front sparsely clothed with short brownish-black hairs. Antenna about one-third as long as the body; first segment robust,

slightly longer than wide; second similar but much smaller; third and fourth narrow, the former slightly longer than fourth; fifth and seventh elongate-triangular, each twice as long and twice as wide as the fourth; sixth and eighth triangular, as wide as long; ninth and tenth similar but not quite so triangular as the seventh; eleventh longer and slightly narrower than the tenth.

Pronotum one-fourth wider than long, slightly narrower at apex than at base; sides feebly, arcuately rounded; base broadly, arcuately rounded; surface strongly convex, slightly flattened at the sides, densely granulose, rather densely, irregularly clothed with long, recumbent, whitish hairs at the sides, and with numerous areas clothed with inconspicuous brownish hairs on the median part.

Elytra slightly wider at base than, and three times as long as pronotum, widest at apical third; surface densely, finely granulose, rather densely clothed with short, recumbent, inconspicuous, brownish-black hairs, and marmorated with longer, recumbent, whitish and brownish-yellow hairs, the whitish hairs forming more or less distinct spots on basal and apical thirds, and smaller spots along sutural margins at middle, and the brownish-yellow hairs predominating basally, near apices, and along sutural margins.

Body beneath densely, finely punctate, rather densely clothed with moderately long, recumbent, whitish pubescence, which does not entirely conceal the surface.

Length 5.5-7 mm.; width 2.5-3 mm.

Type locality.—Crater Lake, Oregon.

Type and paratypes.—No. 53111, United States National Museum.

Described from 8 specimens (one type). The type and 6 paratypes collected at the type locality, May 9, 1930, by W. J. Buckhorn, together with larvae and pupae under the bark and in the wood of dead lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* Loudon), which had been killed by *Dendroctonus monticolae* Hopkins; and one paratype collected at the same locality during August, 1935, by J. S. Brode.

This species resembles *Utobium elegans* (Horn) very closely, but it differs from that species in having the elytra ornamented with brownish-yellow pubescence, with dark brown areas more conspicuous, and with only a few small spots of white pubescence. The pubescent markings on the elytra are slightly variable.

Utobium elegans (Horn) was described from specimens collected by Morrison in western Nevada, and is represented in the National collection from the following localities:

Utah: Brightons, July 19 (Hubbard and Schwarz). Michigan: Marquette, June 16; White Fish Point, Lake Superior (Hubbard and Schwarz). Wyoming: Big Horn Mountains, July 15, 1896 (R. P. Currie). British Columbia: Bear Lake, London Hill Mines, July 21, 1903, collected on snow at an altitude of 7,000 feet (R. P. Currie).